

BELLCOMM, INC.

SUBJECT: Proposed Sites For Orbiter Mission V:
A Preliminary Report
Case: 232

DATE: May 15, 1967
FROM: Farouk El-Baz

ABSTRACT

Mission V, or Lunar Orbiter E, is intended to obtain high resolution photographs of selected scientifically interesting spots of the lunar surface, some of which would be considered as future manned lunar landing sites.

Seventy-seven (40 prime and 37 secondary) sites have been proposed for this mission. The salient characteristics of these sites are analyzed in this report, to help in the final site selection. The analysis is presented in both the detailed and the statistical forms.

Twenty sites are considered to be of significant value by the author, and it is suggested that they should be included in future planning. These sites contain all features and possible combinations represented in the seventy-seven proposed sites. However, their choice was based on general characteristics rather than unique properties.

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(NASA-CR-154347) PROPOSED SITES FOR ORBITER
MISSION 5: A PRELIMINARY REPORT (Bellcomm,
Inc.) 9 p

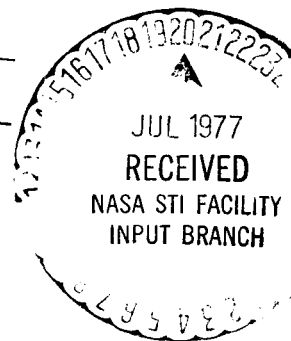
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MEMORANDUM FOR FILE


As planned, Orbiter Mission V is intended to photograph specific sites of scientific value. The information to be recovered from the photographs is to be implemented in planning for future manned lunar landing missions. Since Mission V will follow Lunar Orbiter IV, the final site selection for the former will be influenced by results of the latter.

LOCATION

Forty prime sites and thirty-seven secondary sites (a total of 77) have been proposed for Mission V. Locations of these sites are indicated in Figure 1, where each site has a serial number and an abbreviated designation. This location map shows that the sites are distributed as follows:

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Upper left quarter of moon	14	9	23
Upper right quarter of moon	15	11	26
Lower right quarter of moon	8	8	16
Lower left quarter of moon	3	9	12
Total	40	37	77

Figure 2 is provided to facilitate locating these sites on existing lunar charts and geologic maps. The lunar surface is divided into "quadrangles", each of which carries the designation of its most significant feature. Two numbers appear with each of the quadrangles in this index map (of the front face of the moon). Numbers at the upper right corners represent designations made by the author for easy and quick reference. The first letter indicates whether the quadrangle is to the north or south of the equator; the second letter indicates how far the area is from this reference line; and the last number indicates whether the quadrangle is closer to the western or eastern edges of the moon.



Since this system was devised for personal use, the conventional LAC numbers (which were adopted by the U.S. Geological Survey and are internationally accepted) are given on the upper left corners of the quadrangles. The dashed areas in this index map represent those which are already published as lunar geologic maps by the U.S. Geological Survey.

CHARACTERISTICS

Table I includes a summary description of the major characteristics of the individual sites, with emphasis on the geological viewpoint.

The three sites which have no quadrangle numbers (43S, 44S and 76S) in the table were proposed mainly to test the system capabilities since they are located close to either the lunar north pole or its western edge.

Representation of the characteristics of all seventy-seven sites in the form of cumulative graphs seemed demanding. This is mainly due to the fact that this type of representation is a useful tool in "screening", since only about 40 sites will be chosen for this specific mission.

Figure 3 illustrates the frequency of lunar features and structures in these sites, and Figure 4 is a summation of the major features and shows how frequently they occur in all the proposed sites.

Twenty sites (marked with black on the left edge of Table I) appear to include all the major features and their possible combinations represented in the 77 sites. To single out these 20 sites, a beginning was made with those that represent some aspect not represented in any other site (for example: Tycho, 8P, represents the only crater situated solely in highlands; Bond, 44S, is the only crater displaying polygonal morphology, etc.). After this all sites representing similar features were compared to pick up the ones which illustrate the most, or the more important features. This importance, of course, is a personal preference and could be debated. Therefore, some of these sites could be replaced by others showing similar features or characteristics. It is also important to state that the choice was made on the basis of general characteristics rather than unique properties.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions reached from analyzing the detailed characteristics of the 77 sites are:

1. On the one hand, some of the sites considered to be of secondary importance in the proposed list are underestimated; and on the other hand the characteristics of some of those listed as primary sites are overemphasized.
2. This type of analysis and classification will prove valuable in the final selection of sites for this and future manned lunar landing missions. To cite an example, Table I combined with Figures 1 through 4 should be useful in attempting to limit the sites to a specific region of the lunar surface, e.g., the equatorial belt.


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Attachments:

Figures 1-3

Table I

MISSION V

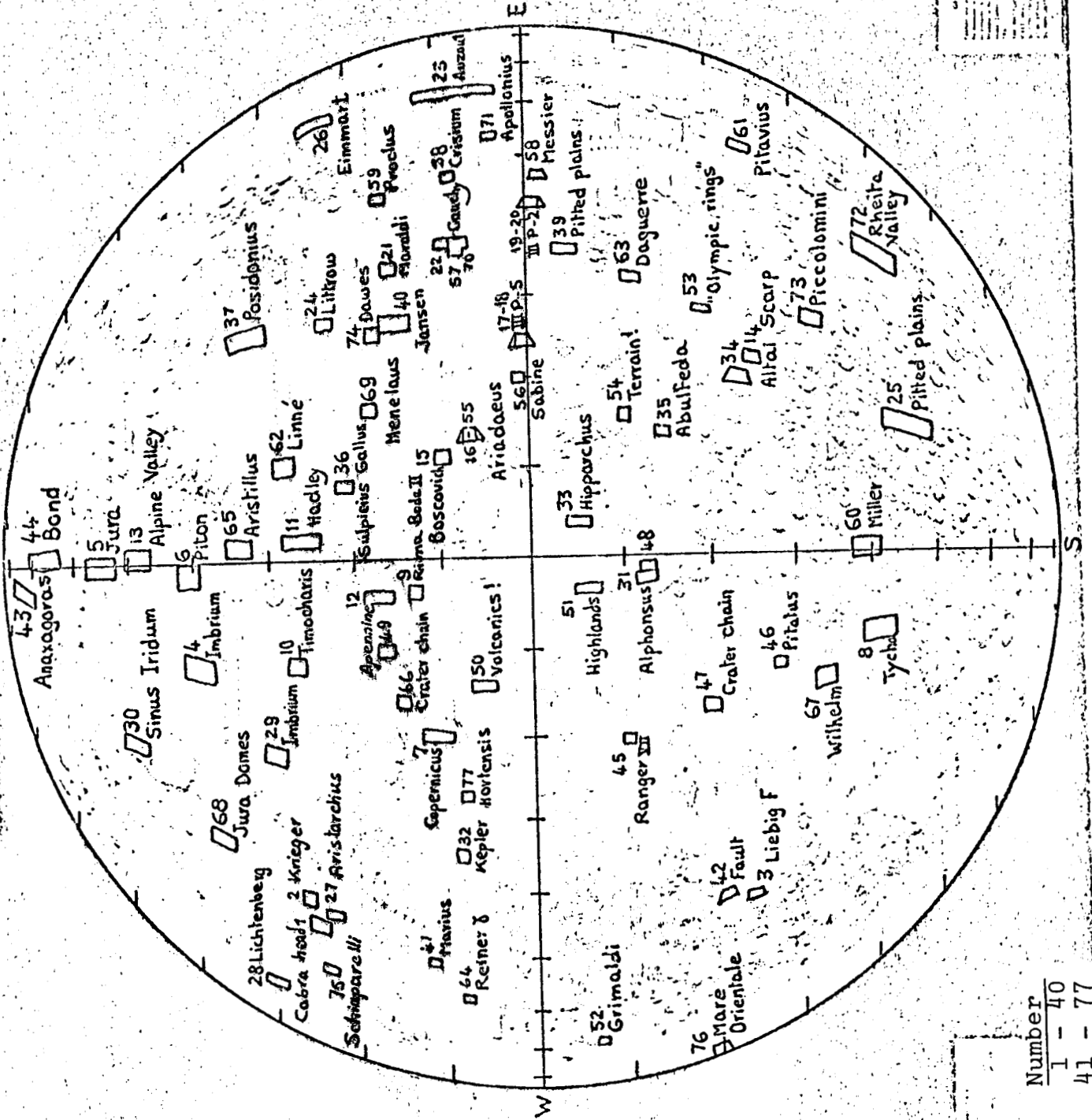


Figure 1.

SITES

Primary Sites
Secondary Sites

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Figure 2.
U.S.G.S.
Lunar maps
☒ Published
① LAC No.

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Frequency of Lunar features and structures in the 77 sites

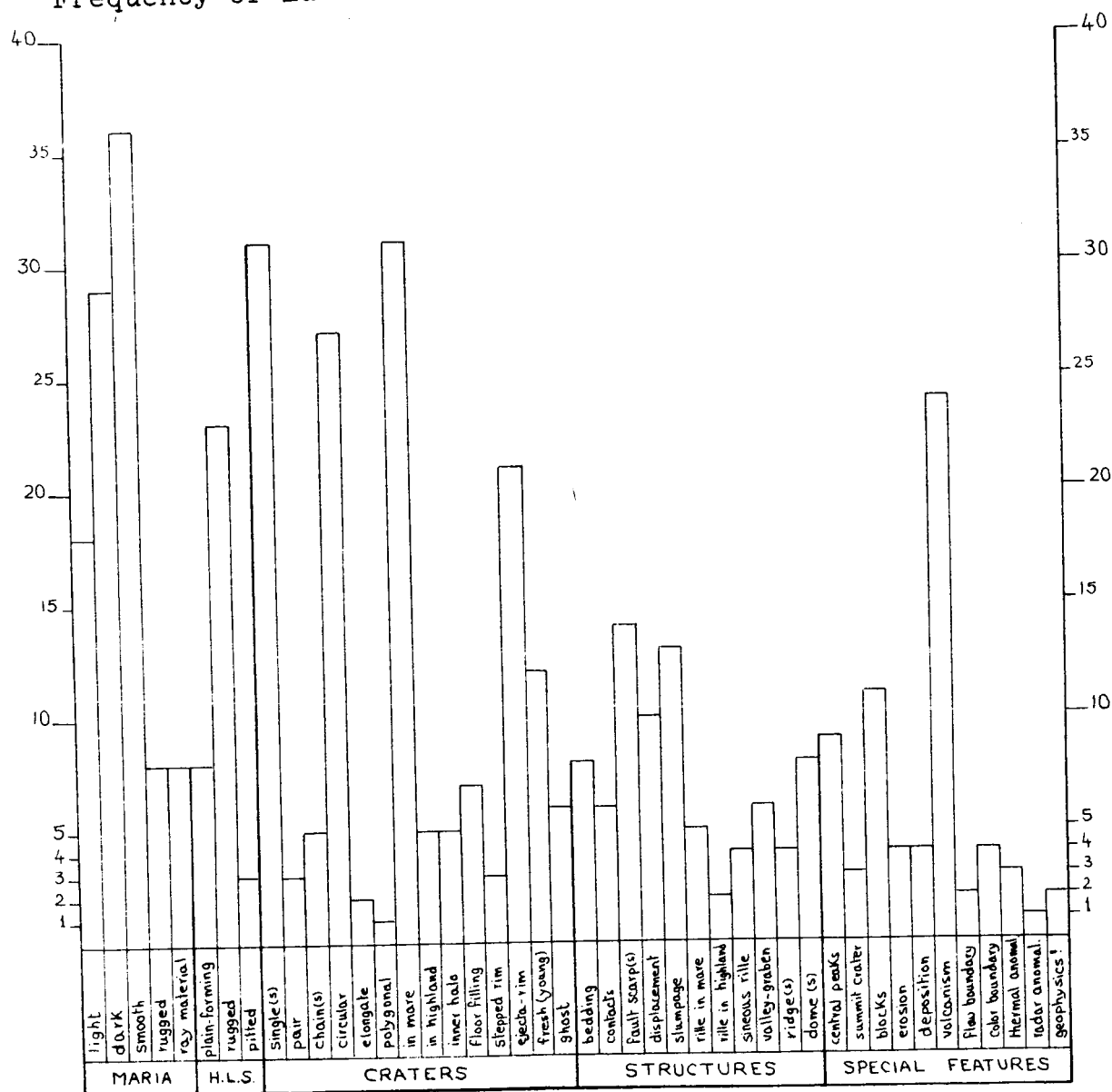


Figure 3. Cumulative graphs illustrating the frequency of Lunar features and structures in the seventy-seven sites listed in Table I.

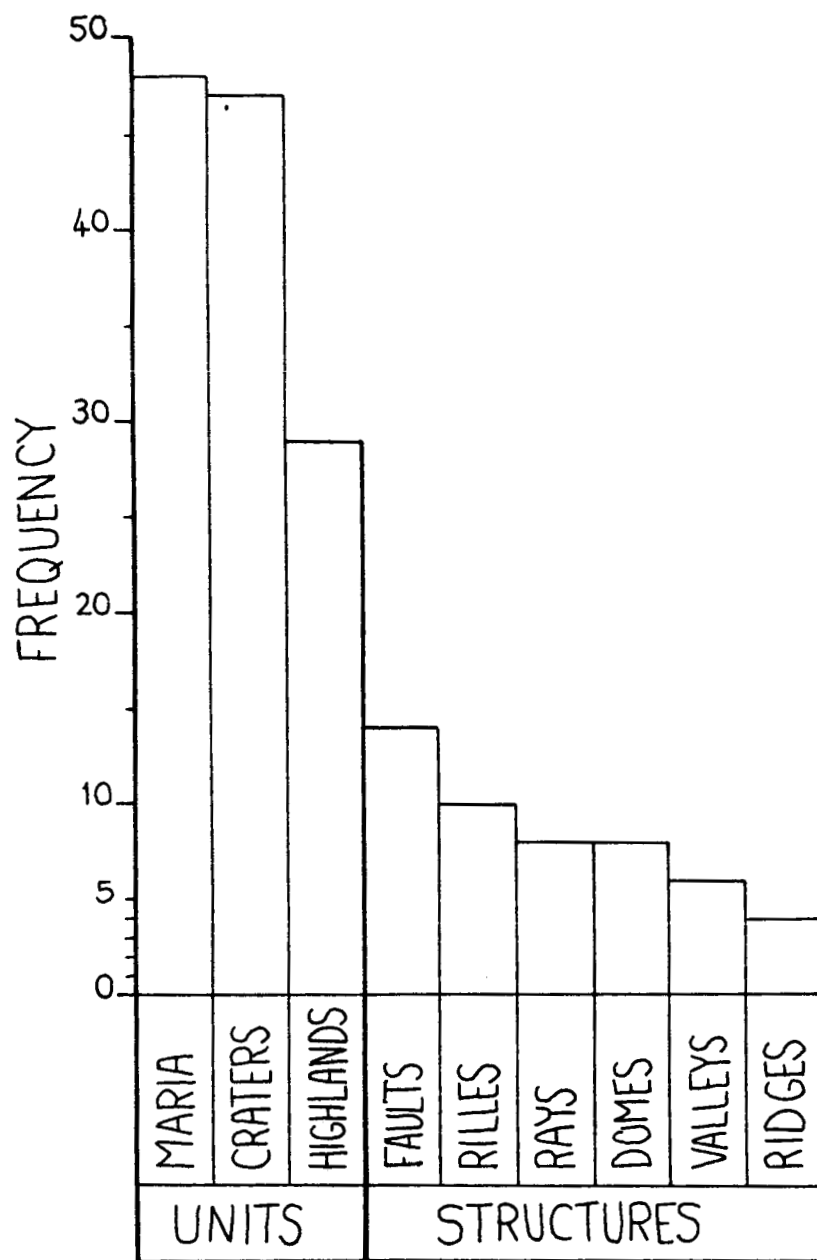


Figure 4. Cumulative graph showing the frequency of major lunar surface features and structures in seventy-seven sites.